

Supplementary Information
for
Development of Low-Temperature SnO₂-Au Gas Sensors for H₂S Detection
in Food Freshness Monitoring

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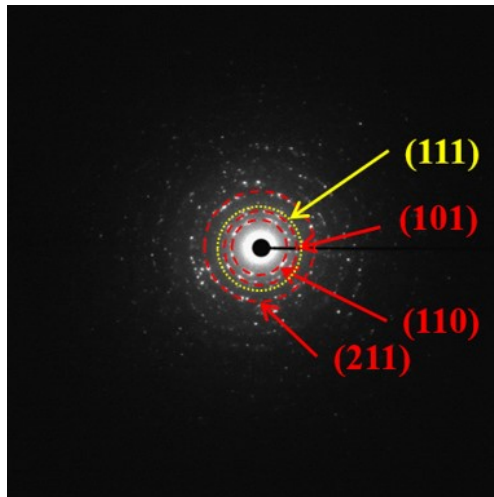
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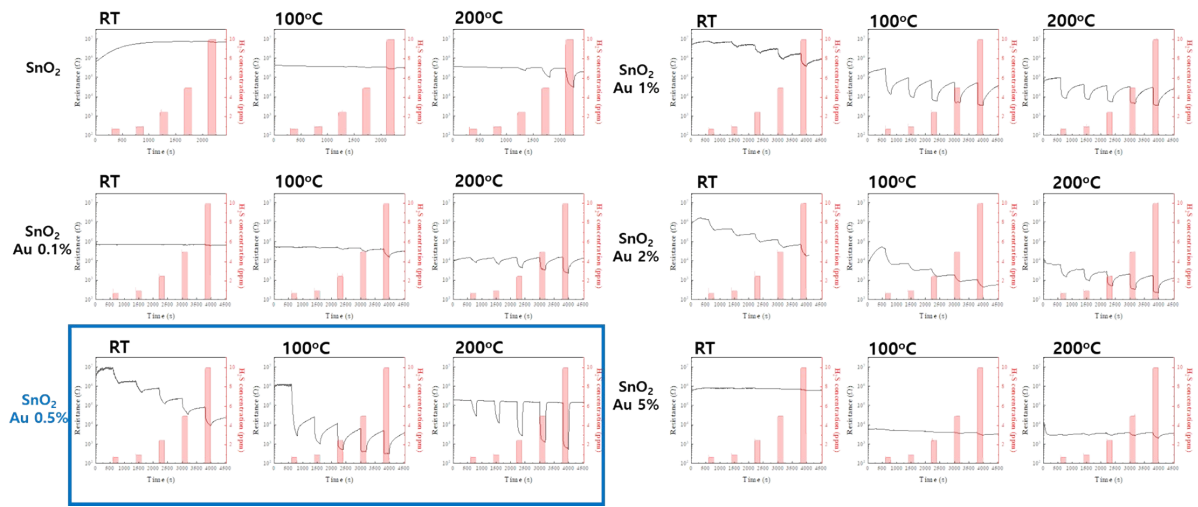
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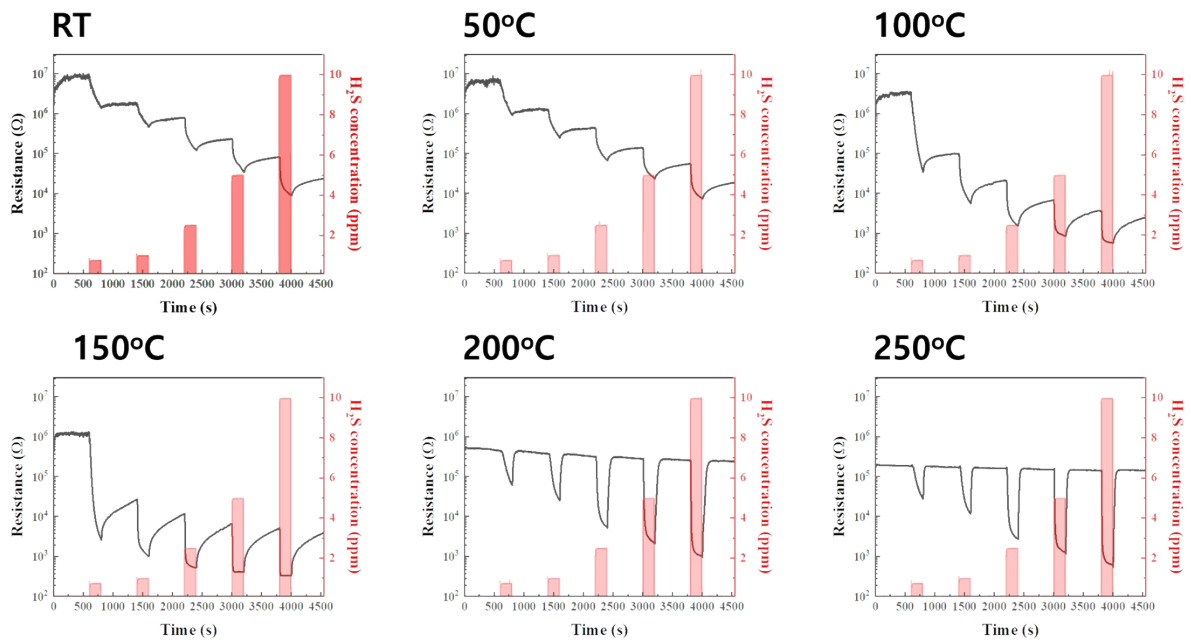
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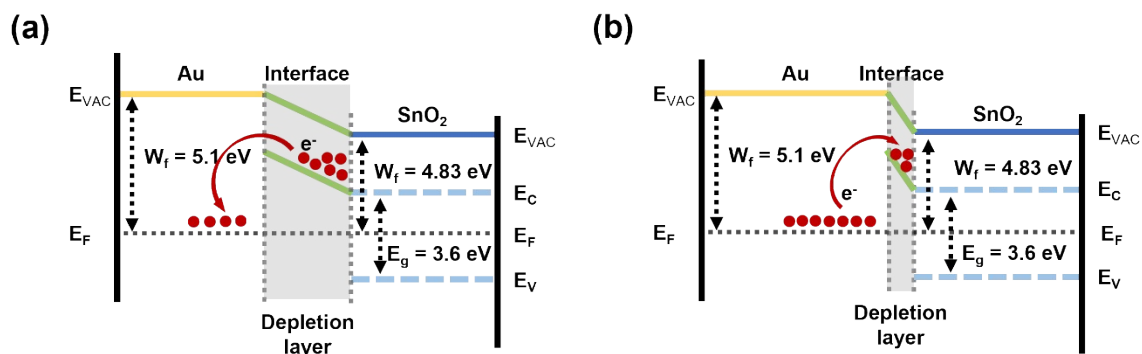
Supplementary Figure 1. SAED analysis result of the SnO₂-Au 0.5 wt% hollow nanofiber. Ring patterns are observed, indicating (101), (110), and (211) planes for the SnO₂ and a (111) plane for Au.



Supplementary Figure 2. Gas sensing characteristics of SnO₂-Au hollow nanostructures with different Au contents ratios of 0, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, and 5 wt% to H₂S gas in the range from 500 ppb to 10 ppm at different operating temperature from room temperature to 200°C.



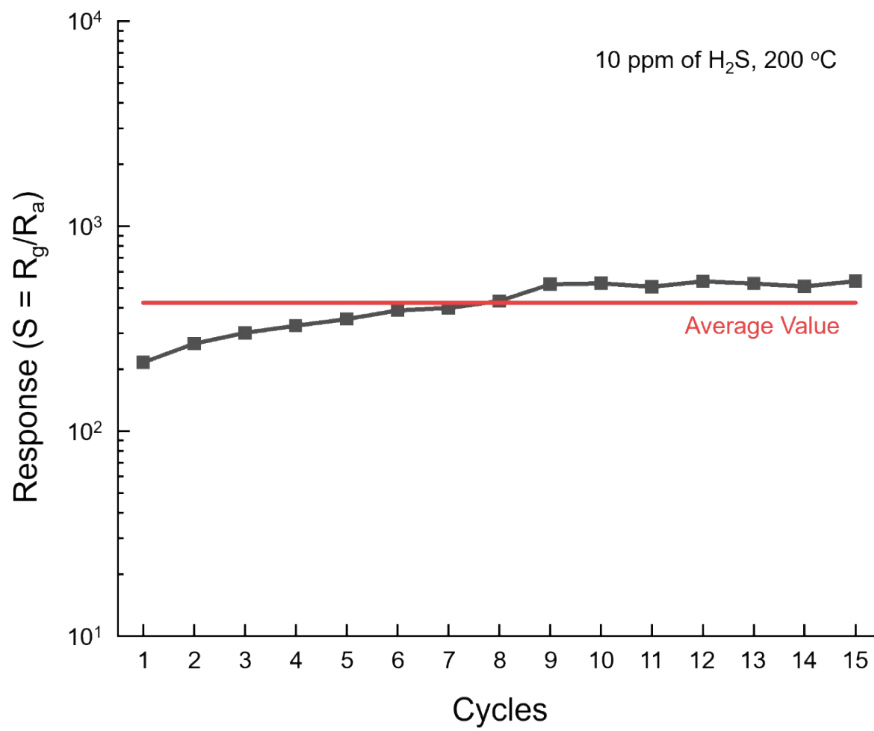
Supplementary Figure 3. Detailed gas sensing characteristics of SnO₂-Au 0.5wt% gas sensor to H₂S gas in the range from 500 ppb to 10 ppm with different operating temperature from room temperature to 250°C.



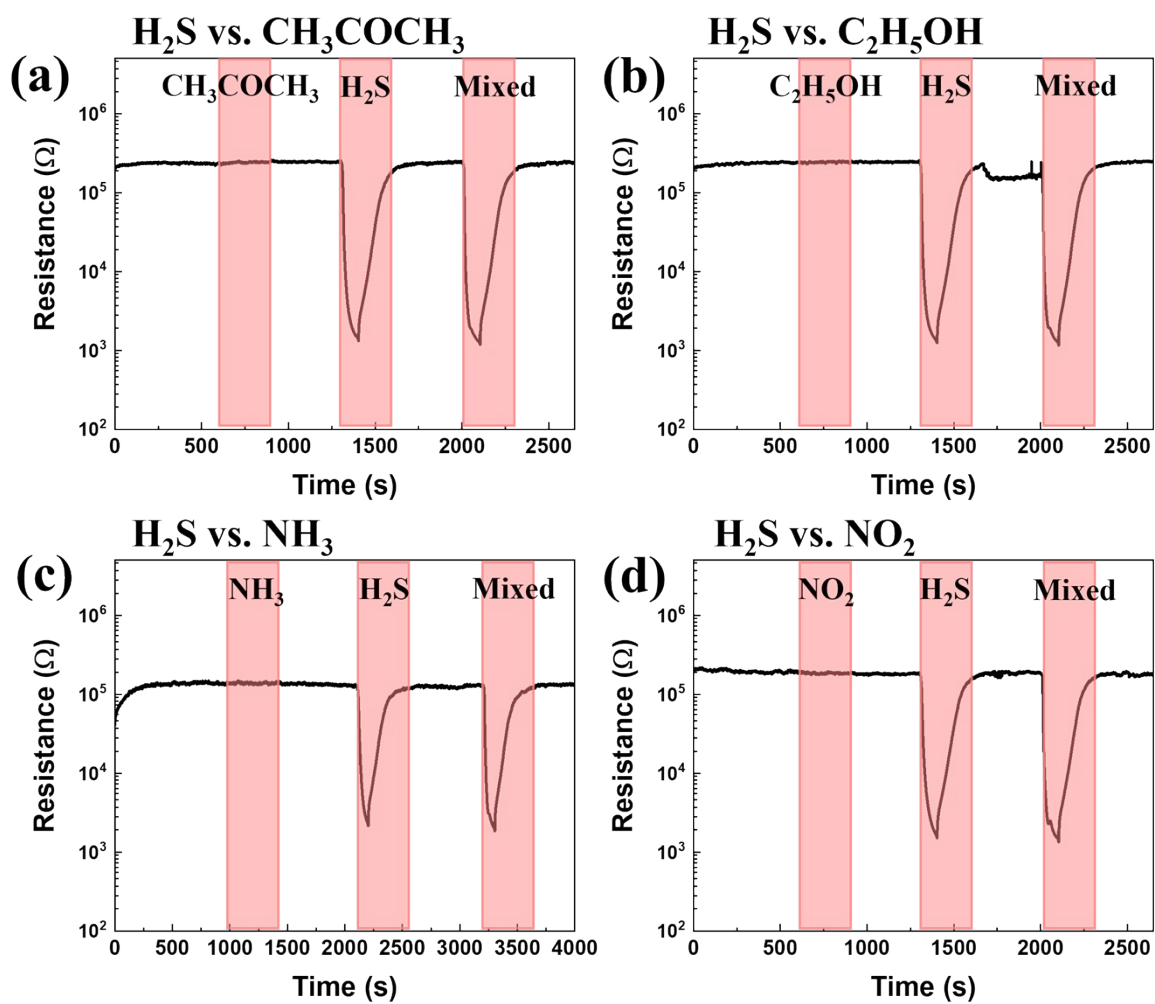
Supplementary Figure 4. Band diagram of the SnO₂-Au 0.5 wt% gas sensor at 200°C in (a) air and (b) H₂S environment.

The enhancement of gas sensing performance after adding 0.5wt% Au to SnO₂ can be attributed to two main mechanisms: electronic sensitization and chemical sensitization.¹ During the electronic sensitization process, carrier transfer occurs between the Au nanoparticles and SnO₂ due to the mismatch in work functions, leading to the formation of potential barriers. As illustrated in **Supplementary Figure 4(a)**, because Au has a higher work function, electrons generated during the sensing process migrate from the conduction band of SnO₂ into the Au until the Fermi levels equalize.²⁻⁴ This transfer results in the formation of a Schottky barrier and an increase in the thickness of the electron depletion layer, which can suppress the recombination of separated electron-hole pairs and induce a significant change in resistance when exposed to target gases, thereby leading to a much higher response. Meanwhile, during the chemical sensitization process, the Au could facilitate the dissociation of oxygen molecules to produce more reactive chemisorbed oxygen ions which then spill over the surface of SnO₂ to react with more target gas molecules.⁵⁻⁷ Thus, the chemical sensitization is also known as the spillover effect. As exhibited in **Supplementary Figure 4(b)**, oxygen molecules will preferentially adsorb on the Au metal nanoparticles and then be dissociated into O⁻ which then spill over to the surface of SnO₂. Taking the reducing gas as an example, the large amount of

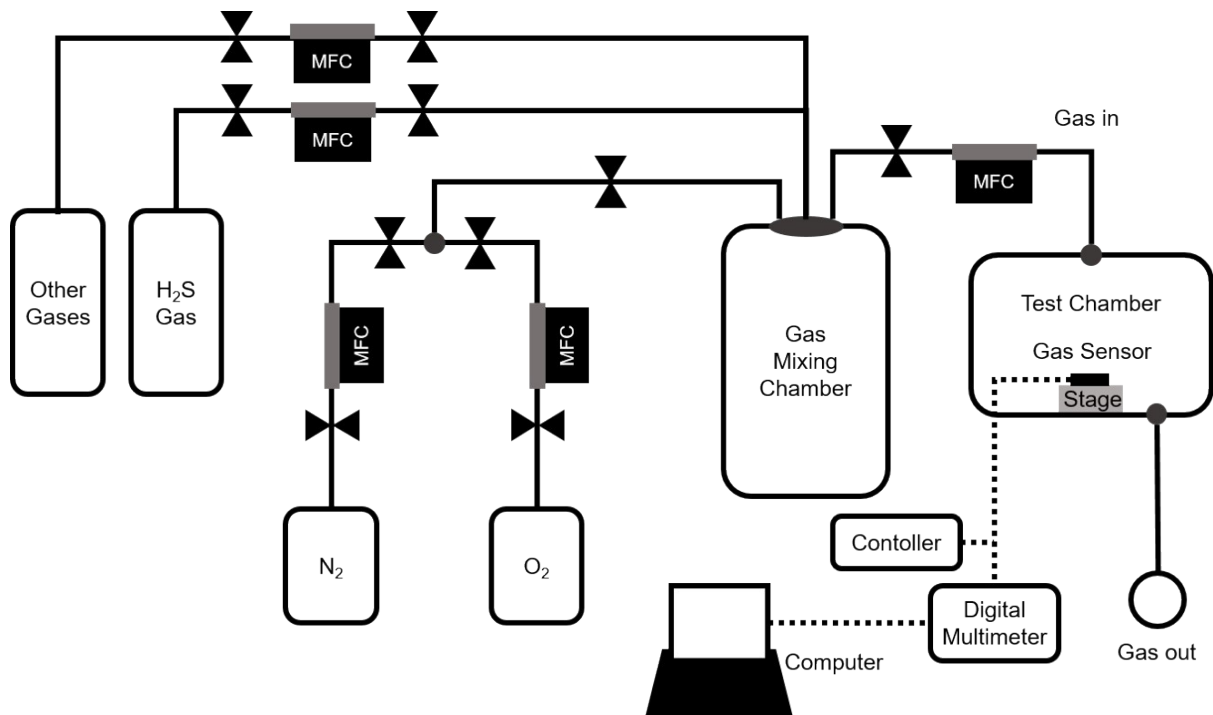
O^- could react with more target (reducing) gas molecules and cause the release of electrons, resulting in the rapid resistance change and thus the significant improvement of the gas sensing performance.



Supplementary Figure 5. Sensitivity stability over 15 cycles of H₂S measurement tests at 10 ppm H₂S and 200°C using the SnO₂-Au 0.5 wt% gas sensor.



Supplementary Figure 6. Mixed gas sensing performance of the SnO₂-Au 0.5 wt% gas sensor by fixing the H₂S (10 ppm) gas with each gas as CH₃COCH₃ (50 ppm), C₂H₅OH (50 ppm), NH₃ (200 ppm), and NO₂ (20 ppm).



Supplementary Figure 7. Schematic of the gas sensing systems.

Materials	H₂S Concentration (ppm)	Operation Temperature (°C)	Response (R_a/R_g)	References
Pt-SnO ₂ hollow spheres	1	250	10.8	[8]
ZnO-SnO ₂ nanospheres	10	300	99.6	[9]
Ag doped-SnO ₂ films	450	100	1.38	[10]
Au/SnO-SnO ₂ nanosheets	100	240	82.27% ((R _g -R _a)/R _a)	[11]
SnO ₂ -NiO nanostructures	20	60	250	[12]
SnO ₂ -Au hollow nanostructures	10	200	270.231	This work

Table 1. Performance comparison data of the SnO₂-based H₂S gas sensors.

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